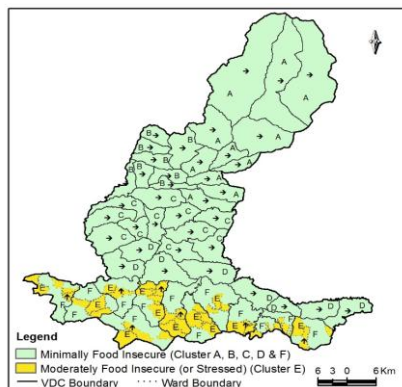


Food Security Phase Classification Map



Phase classification indicators*

Indicator	VDC Cluster					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Area Outcomes						
Food Consumption (Food and dietary diversity, food groups)	1	2	1	1	3	1
Livelihood Change (and Coping strategies)	1	1	1	1	2	1
Acute child malnutrition (6-59m) - Wasting	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contributing Factors						
Availability						
Production:						
1 st main crop - Paddy harvested (B, C, D, & F), Millet harvested (A & E)	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 nd main crop - Wheat growing (A, B, C & F) Millet harvested (D)	1	1	1	1	NA	1
3 rd main crop - Wheat growing (C & D)	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA
Household food stock	1	1	1	1	2	1
Market stock	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accessibility						
Food prices of main staples (rice, wheat flour, and others)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Employment opportunities within and neighbouring districts	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP), Cash/high value crops, and small enterprises	1	1	1	1	1	1
Income from meat, milk, egg, fish, honey	1	1	1	1	1	1
Remittances	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utilisation						
Human disease incidence and epidemics	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water supply for drinking, sanitation	1	2	1	2	3	1
Stability						
Out-migration (stress induced)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Civil security (social violence, and bandh/blockade)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hazards and Vulnerability						
Climatic hazards: floods, landslides, dry spell, snowfall, hailstorm, and strong wind	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disaster: Earthquake, Fire	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall classification	1	1	1	1	2	1
4-month outlook	▶	▶	▶	▶	▲	▶

* VDCs are clustered based on general similarities in livelihood/food security. Classification of each indicator is based on agreed thresholds of the reference indicator.

Food security classification:

- Phase 1. Minimally Food Insecure – Households can meet food and non-food needs without shifting or changing livelihood strategies. These households are capable of adjusting to small scale stresses caused by hazards, disasters, shocks, epidemics, conflicts and/or violence by means of existing social, natural and economic capital.
- Phase 2. Moderately Food Insecure (or Stressed) – Households can meet minimal food needs with traditional coping strategies, but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies.
- Phase 3. Highly Food Insecure (or Crisis) – Households have high food consumption gaps, have above usual levels of acute malnutrition, or can meet minimal food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets, leading to food consumption gaps.
- Phase 4. Severely Food Insecure (or Emergency) – Households are unable to meet food and non-food needs without losing livelihood assets. This induces very high levels of acute malnutrition leading to high morbidity, mortality and shortened life expectancy. Probable high level of violence and movement restriction due to conflict. Some immediate interventions and assistance required.
- Phase 5. Humanitarian Emergency (or Famine) - Almost all households have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, destitution, irreversible loss of capital resources and/or loss of lives are evident. Households of the whole areas are challenged by acute shortage of food and other basic needs, hazards, disasters, epidemics, destruction of infrastructure, or disturbances of services. Immediate humanitarian assistance is required.

Outlook: ▲ improve, ▶ stay the same, ▼ decline

District Food Security Network affiliated members: DAO, DDC, DADO, DFO, DLSO, DHO, WCDO, DIO, District Office of Statistics, Hydrology and Meteorology Station, NARC, NFC, NRCS, District Cooperative Office, District Chamber of Commerce and Industries, NGO Federation, SBO, UMN, FECOFUN, FIAN Nepal, Right to Food Network, HMS (NGO), and WFP (participated in the meeting: All member agencies participated in the meeting).

This District Food Security Bulletin and other publications relating to food security can be accessed through the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System website:

www.neksap.org.np/



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Estimated number of food insecure

Food insecure VDCs (Phase 3 and 4)	Estimated population (Phase 3 and 4)
None	n/a
Total population at risk	
Total population in district (2011 census)	336,067

Food security statements

Current food security situation: Mangsir - Falgun (mid Nov 2013 - mid Mar 2014)
The DFSN classified Dhading as minimally food insecure (Phase 1) in this period. Nevertheless, as shown in the phase classification map, some wards in 12 southern VDCs (cluster E) were reported as moderately food insecure (Phase 2). These include: Kiranchowk (Ward no - 1,4,5,6), Bairani (Ward no - 2,5,6), Jogimara (Ward no - 1,4,7,8), Dhussa (Ward no - 4,8,9), Benigat (Ward no - 3,4,6), Mahadevsthan (Ward no - 2,3,6), Bhumisthan (Ward no - 1,2,5), Gajuri (Ward no - 7,8,9), Pida (Ward no - 6,7,8,9), Thakre (Ward no - 6,7,9), Tasarpu (Ward no - 5,6,8,9), and Naubise (Ward no - 1,3,8).
In those wards, approximately 2,700 households (54% of total households in Cluster E) were reported to be in Phase 2, most of which were from marginalized ethnic groups like Chepangs and Tamangs and small holder farmers. Households in those areas have followed traditional livelihoods but food consumption was reported as poor, with households relying on millet, maize and Khole (a tradition cereal soup). As reported by the DFSN, the majority of households had food stock for 2-3 months and only 40-60% households were able to meet basic food requirements. Affected households relied on borrowing cash and food, consuming wild food, less preferred food and reducing the meal size as part of coping.
The District Health Office (DHO) reported the prevalence of malnutrition (underweight) at around 3 percent of the reported cases. However, observations by Prayash Nepal, a local NGO, suggest the wasting rate to be very high in Mahavesthan VDC (Cluster E), which calls for a detailed assessment.
Income from vegetables, livestock product and wage labour remained significant, particularly in the southern and central parts nearby Prithvi Highway and the district headquarter (Cluster B,C and F). In these clusters, income from livestock products and vegetables was reported at NPR 470 million and NPR 1.05 billion respectively.
In Cluster A, the northern part of the district, households have earned income through Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) like Nagbeli, Nirmasi, and Chiraito and livestock products. The District Forest Office reported an income of NPR 100 thousand from NTFP, which is less than the last cycle.
Some 1,900 households in Cluster F earned approx. NPR 4.2 million from wage employment in the private sector and public developmental works.
All markets functioned normally with adequate food stocks. The market price of coarse rice and wheat flour increased by 10-12 percent compared to last year. Some 25,000 households received remittances, valued at approximately NPR 1.21 billion in the district.
According to the District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee and District Development Committee, 72 and 85 percent households had access to protected drinking water and toilet facilities respectively. A total of six VDCs (including two new VDCs in this period) were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Food security outlook: Chaitra 2070 - Ashadh 2071 (mid Mar - mid Jul 2014)

The district will remain minimally food insecure over the next reporting cycle as well. Most of the households will have sufficient food stock maintained through the harvest of wheat, maize (in low lands) and the previous stock of maize, millet and paddy. Income from sale of agricultural products (vegetables), NTFPs and livestock products is anticipated to continue at normal expected levels. The food supply will remain sufficient to meet the demand at normal prices.

The food security situation in 12 VDCs in the south (Cluster E) will improve due to the availability of wage labour in development activities and agriculture activities (especially transplanting paddy) in the neighbouring areas. Adequate availability of wild food like *Giththa* (Aerial Yam/ Air Potato) and *Bhyakur* (Deltoid Yam), will support food security which is traditional food for this time of the year.

The district may face small to medium scale monsoon induced disasters and road transportation may be impaired in some areas but it will nominally affect the food security situation.